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MONTANA

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE QUARTERLY REPORT

SECOND QUARTER 1988

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

2nd Quarter 1988

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

Department of Labor and Industry

M.M. "Peg" Hartman, Commissioner

All statistics for labor force employment, unemployment and unemployment rates contained in this publication are in accordance with the federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis which is called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funds and to determine eligibility for federal assistance programs.

Volume 18 - Number 2
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ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION
(in thousands)

	2nd Qtr 1988 Average (prelim)	1st Qtr 1988 Average (revised)	4th Qtr 1987 Average (revised)	3rd Qtr 1987 Average (revised)	2nd Qtr 1987 Average (revised)	1987 Annual Average (revised)	1986 Annual Average (revised)
Civilian Labor Force	409.0	399.9	399.3	407.0	409.6	403.0	407.0
Employment	380.0	362.8	374.0	381.8	379.2	373.0	374.0
Unemployment	29.0	37.1	25.3	25.2	30.4	30.0	33.0
Unemployment Rate	7.0%	9.3%	6.3%	6.2%	7.4%	7.4%	8.1%

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

STATEWIDE

Comparing the second quarter of 1988 with the corresponding quarter in 1987, total employment showed an average gain of 800 while the total average number classified as unemployed declined by about 1400 the average unemployment rate for the months of April, May and June 1988 was 7.0%.

Although this is a positive sign that Montana's economy is still growing, the rate of growth continues to be very slow. Some industries that grew during the quarter were metal mining (up 300), general construction (400) and manufacturing (100). In the service industry, medical services (1100) was the largest gainer. State government also showed some increases as fire fighters were hired to contain fires early in the second quarter.

All other industries' employment levels remained static; however finance, insurance and real estate employment declined by about 800 and transportation, communications and public utilities were down by 500 during the three month period.

Work stoppages in Bonner, Libby and Missoula that occurred in June will have an effect on both the state and local economies, especially if they are prolonged and other businesses start to lay off personnel that are associated with the industries involved.

Second Quarter 1988 Labor Force Information

Agriculture

Dry hot weather continues to take its toll on Montana crops. About two-thirds of the state's grain crops are rated poor to very poor. Subsoil moisture was short in 88 percent of the state.

Hill County Commissioners plan to ask that the county be declared a disaster area. In addition to the rainless spring, Havre could set the record for the second driest winter in 110 years.

Regional farm income during the first quarter of 1988 showed an increase from the corresponding quarter last year. The increase was attributed to higher cattle prices, better prices for most crops, higher crop yields and larger government payments.

A court ruling that threw out Montana's livestock tax will be appealed by the state Department of Revenue. The ruling states that the four percent tax on livestock illegally discriminates against ranchers because their cattle should have been included in the tax exemption given business inventories by the 1981 Legislature. The ruling would cost state and local governments \$3.8 million in the fiscal year that begins July 1. In addition, counties and school districts also would have to refund \$28.1 million in livestock taxes collected since 1983 and the state would have to refund \$9.6 million in Department of Livestock levies assessed the past five years.

Finance

Plagued by too many loan losses and too little capital, the last of four Intermountain Bank Corp. outlets--The Village Bank in Great Falls--was forced to close. The bank was the fifth bank to fail in Montana in the past two years.

Government

The state of Montana should end this fiscal year with a \$21 million budget surplus, which is about \$10 million more than expected a year ago, according to the state budget director. The state has collected \$351 million through the first 11 months of the state fiscal year which ends June 30.

Montana's economic presence in the Orient will be felt with the opening of state trade offices in Taipei and Tokyo by early June. Under the agreement, Montana will be granted three rent-free years in the trade center. It is expected that it will cost the state of Montana about \$50,000 per year to maintain our presence there.

Federal employment in Montana declined 17 percent from 1980 to 1986 while federal employment increased 3 percent nationwide during the same period. Montana had 10,978 federal employees in 1986, compared with 12,816 in 1980.

Yellowstone County opened an economic development office to lead a drive to attract and encourage businesses in the county. The office will help local and qualifying business take advantage of tax incentives. \$15,000 was budgeted for the project.

After a sluggish period, employment prospects in the Billings area are brighter this spring, according to an employment-outlook survey compiled by the Manpower temporary-help firm. The survey of 30 area firms indicated that 20 percent plan to increase staff during the April-June quarter while 7 percent expect cutbacks. The remaining 73 percent expect no change in employment levels.

A business financial officer and an agri-business marketing specialist have been hired by the Department of Commerce's Business Assistance Division to provide technical help and advice to companies and entrepreneurs in eastern Montana. The specialists will be part of the division's new \$368,000 Small Business Development Center program, cooperatively funded by the U.S. Small Business Administration and based at Dawson Community College in Glendive.

Lumber and Woods

White Pine Sash is constructing a new planing building and a sash machining and frame machining building and is remodeling its rip-and-cut plant. The project is expected to generate 10 to 15 new jobs. The cost of the project is estimated to be \$3 million.

About 900 union employees at Champion International's Bonner and Missoula mills went on strike June 5th shutting down plywood and sawmill operations. The Champion mill in Libby followed suit the following Monday morning. Approximately 595 employees in Libby are affected.

The effect of the strike against Champion International mills in Missoula, and the related shutdown of Champion's plant at Libby, reverberated through Sanders County as loggers curtailed their work because logs couldn't be unloaded and processed at the mills affected by the strike. About 50 wood jobs were affected.

Champion's Bonner lumber operation is beginning to lay off 50 of its total 160 workers while the mill is rebuilt during the coming year. Union officials say the layoff will mean the loss of a \$4 million payroll in the Missoula area. Some of the workers will be able to transfer to the plywood mill and others may be hired by the construction firm that will be demolishing the mill and extracting the old machinery.

Construction

Statistics compiled by the National Association of Home Builders showed an 18.8 percent drop in Montana single-family housing starts last year compared to 1986. The multi-family housing picture was no better. Montana's multi-family housing starts were off by 32.8 percent.

Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities

Livingston Rebuild Center plans to hire 200 to 400 workers at the Livingston railroad shops. Burlington Northern had about 350 employees when it shut down the shops two years ago.

Montana Power Co. announced that 180 utility employees have selected an early retirement option offered by the company. The company anticipates eliminating 33 additional positions in the future--largely through attrition. This is part of the company's streamlining effort.

Northwest AirLink of Billings has added another aircraft and more flights between Billings and Helena and four daily flights to the Missoula market.

The Baker Municipal Airport has received a \$904,944 grant to use on the upgrade and expansion of existing runways. Construction should start about July 1.

Mining

Custer and Garfield Counties will get about \$176,200 of a \$5 million federal grant to reclaim and make safe abandoned coal mines. The remainder of the \$5 million will cover about a dozen other projects to clean up mines across the state, including two projects to handle former non-coal mines in Butte and Red Lodge.

According to recent statistics, employment at Western Energy's Rosebud Mine in Colstrip stands at 303 compared to 182 a year ago. This represents approximately \$364,000 in additional payroll to the area. Employment is up by about 15 at Sarpy Creek, and Peabody's Big Sky Mine is now operating 6-7 days a week instead of the 3-4 it was working last year.

Stillwater Mining Co. has taken another step toward increasing ore production and employment at its platinum/palladium mine near Nye. The mine and mill employment would climb from about 230 to 460 people.

Petroleum

The eastern part of Montana is seeing increased interest and activity in oil and gas exploration this year. The increase is only a ripple with 33 applications for permit issued the first half of this fiscal year as compared with 56 permits issued the last fiscal year. This summer has the potential to be better yet.

Twenty Cenex employees in Billings/Laurel were laid off in response to declining crude-oil prices. The cooperative identified \$3 million in potential savings for the rest of this fiscal year and another \$6 million in fiscal 1989.

Manufacturing

United Tote of Shepherd reported a record \$5.28 million in fiscal first quarter revenues. The company, which supplies and maintains wagering equipment, also plans to double its production space. They may add 25 to 30 temporary workers if they gain more service contracts.

The Stone container corporation announced that they will give their employees 19-inch Zenith color televisions thanking them for making 1987 a record sales year. Stone's net income skyrocketed 355.5 percent last year, from about \$35.4 million to about \$161 million.

The Gibson Guitar Co. will be manufacturing its top-of-the-line guitars, banjos and mandolins in a Bozeman plant beginning this summer. The company recently acquired the Flatiron Mandolin Co. and has increased its employees to 30--and plans to increase to 60 people within the next year.

TABLE 1-A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

88BMK
JUNE

1988
PERCENT
RATE

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	411448	385114	26334	6.4
CASCADE	36685	34433	2252	6.1
YELLOWSTONE	59877	56703	3174	5.3
BEAVERHEAD	5092	4874	218	4.3
BIG HORN	4961	4292	669	13.5
BLAINE	3760	3340	420	11.2
BROADWATER	1671	1552	119	7.1
CARBON	4121	3896	225	5.5
CARTER	1169	1140	29	2.5
CHOUTEAU	3311	3149	162	4.9
CUSTER	6760	6500	260	3.8
DANIELS	1340	1301	39	2.9
DAWSON	5694	5475	219	3.8
DEER LODGE	4348	3998	350	8.0
FALLON	1574	1506	68	4.3
FERGUS	6114	5784	330	5.4
FLATHEAD	29881	27744	2137	7.2
GALLATIN	26482	25545	937	3.5
GARFIELD	999	985	14	1.4
GLACIER	5959	5319	640	10.7
GOLDEN VALLEY	655	623	32	4.9
GRANITE	1355	1251	104	7.7
HILL	8753	8261	492	5.6
JEFFERSON	5506	5292	214	3.9
JUDITH BASIN	1508	1457	51	3.4
LAKE	10889	9993	896	8.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	26396	24971	1425	5.4
LIBERTY	1061	1032	29	2.7
LINCOLN	8837	7685	1152	13.0
MC CONE	1452	1416	36	2.5
MADISON	3416	3278	138	4.0
MEAGHER	1231	1153	78	6.3
MINERAL	1645	1502	143	8.7
MISSOULA	42058	38891	3167	7.5
MUSSELSHELL	1903	1782	121	6.4
PARK	6125	5751	374	6.1
PETROLEUM	349	340	9	2.6
PHILLIPS	3057	2918	139	4.5
PONDERA	3254	3109	145	4.5
POWDER RIVER	1538	1506	32	2.1
POWELL	3240	3082	158	4.9
PRAIRIE	862	826	36	4.2
RAVALLI	12052	10916	1136	9.4
RICHLAND	6083	5562	521	8.6
ROOSEVELT	5605	5202	403	7.2
ROSEBUD	5181	4667	514	9.9
SANDERS	3394	3018	376	11.1
SHERIDAN	2842	2737	105	3.7
SILVER BOW	13867	12673	1194	8.6
STILLWATER	3064	2938	126	4.1
SWEET GRASS	1606	1545	61	3.8
TETON	3350	3151	199	5.9
TOOLE	2392	2261	131	5.5
TREASURE	515	506	9	1.7
VALLEY	4757	4560	197	4.1
WHEATLAND	1202	1131	71	5.9
WIBAUX	650	592	58	8.9

TABLE I-B

COUNTY	MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA			88BMK MAY	1988 PERCENT RATE
	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT		
STATEWIDE	407444	379803	27641		6.8
CASCADE	36287	33967	2320		6.4
YELLOWSTONE	59489	56047	3442		5.8
BEAVERHEAD	5058	4854	204		4.0
BIG HORN	5106	4474	632		12.4
BLAINE	3808	3476	332		8.7
BROADWATER	1704	1566	138		8.1
CARBON	4157	3835	322		7.7
CARTER	1185	1135	50		4.2
CHOUTEAU	3168	3054	114		3.6
CUSTER	6670	6410	260		3.9
DANIELS	1399	1355	44		3.1
DAWSON	5785	5557	228		3.9
DEER LODGE	4308	3883	425		9.9
FALLON	1571	1507	64		4.1
FERGUS	6131	5742	389		6.3
FLATHEAD	29984	27109	2875		9.6
GALLATIN	25861	24470	1391		5.4
GARFIELD	994	979	15		1.5
GLACIER	5261	4751	510		9.7
GOLDEN VALLEY	657	613	44		6.7
GRANITE	1335	1201	134		10.0
HILL	8645	8190	455		5.3
JEFFERSON	5352	5109	243		4.5
JUDITH BASIN	1560	1497	63		4.0
LAKE	10451	9598	853		8.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	26599	25168	1431		5.4
LIBERTY	1057	1026	31		2.9
LINCOLN	8716	7613	1103		12.7
MC CONE	1463	1415	48		3.3
MADISON	3346	3171	175		5.2
MEAGHER	1290	1170	120		9.3
MINERAL	1617	1433	184		11.4
MISSOULA	40621	38132	2489		6.1
MUSSELSHELL	2005	1764	241		12.0
PARK	5991	5545	446		7.4
PETROLEUM	346	337	9		2.6
PHILLIPS	3056	2909	147		4.8
PONDERA	3275	3106	169		5.2
POWDER RIVER	1561	1478	83		5.3
POWELL	3256	3035	221		6.8
PRAIRIE	848	811	37		4.4
RAVALLI	11780	10697	1083		9.2
RICHLAND	6245	5702	543		8.7
ROOSEVELT	5695	5273	422		7.4
ROSEBUD	5235	4852	383		7.3
SANDERS	3342	2933	409		12.2
SHERIDAN	2813	2680	133		4.7
SILVER BOW	13760	12548	1212		8.8
STILLWATER	3117	2955	162		5.2
SWEET GRASS	1607	1506	101		6.3
TETON	3275	3117	158		4.8
TOOLE	2463	2332	131		5.3
TREASURE	503	485	18		3.6
VALLEY	4807	4538	269		5.6
WHEATLAND	1198	1115	83		6.9
WIBAUX	631	578	53		8.4

TABLE 1-C

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA				88EMK APRIL	1988
COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT		PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	408079	376502	31577		7.7
CASCADE	36778	34245	2533		6.9
YELLOWSTONE	59528	55615	3913		6.6
BEAVERHEAD	4995	4745	250		5.0
BIG HORN	5016	4416	600		12.0
BLAINE	3746	3418	328		8.8
BROADWATER	1668	1525	143		8.6
CARBON	4348	4016	332		7.6
CARTER	1126	1092	34		3.0
CHOUTEAU	3095	2990	105		3.4
CUSTER	6690	6343	347		5.2
DANIELS	1353	1304	49		3.6
DAWSON	5836	5564	272		4.7
DEER LODGE	4455	3986	469		10.5
FALLON	1549	1491	58		3.7
FERGUS	6125	5678	447		7.3
FLATHEAD	29550	26323	3227		10.9
GALLATIN	26327	24629	1698		6.4
GARFIELD	958	945	13		1.4
GLACIER	5135	4565	570		11.1
GOLDEN VALLEY	652	605	47		7.2
GRANITE	1342	1181	161		12.0
HILL	8568	8069	499		5.8
JEFFERSON	5390	5142	248		4.6
JUDITH BASIN	1563	1479	84		5.4
LAKE	10381	9439	942		9.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	27022	25279	1743		6.5
LIBERTY	1026	994	32		3.1
LINCOLN	8833	7253	1580		17.9
MC CONE	1431	1378	53		3.7
MADISON	3259	3013	246		7.5
MEACHER	1298	1146	152		11.7
MINERAL	1530	1327	203		13.3
MISSOULA	41100	38139	2961		7.2
MUSSELSHELL	1983	1760	223		11.2
PARK	5993	5357	636		10.6
PETROLEUM	335	326	9		2.7
PHILLIPS	2943	2795	148		5.0
PONDERA	3228	3054	174		5.4
POWDER RIVER	1481	1436	45		3.0
POWELL	3283	3043	240		7.3
PRAIRIE	821	787	34		4.1
RAVALLI	11685	10469	1216		10.4
RICHLAND	6245	5633	612		9.8
ROOSEVELT	5678	5250	428		7.5
ROSEBUD	5143	4745	398		7.7
SANDERS	3358	2833	525		15.6
SHERIDAN	2795	2621	174		6.2
SILVER BOW	14054	12688	1366		9.7
STILLWATER	3071	2910	161		5.2
SWEET GRASS	1535	1452	83		5.4
TETON	3213	3072	141		4.4
TOOLE	2461	2290	171		6.9
TREASURE	534	491	43		8.1
VALLEY	4736	4492	244		5.2
WHEATLAND	1184	1096	88		7.4
WIBAUX	647	568	79		12.2

TABLE II
MONTANA

STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(IN THOUSANDS)

1988

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
<hr/>												
(RESIDENCE DATA)												
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS ¹ /.....	397.0	399.5	403.1	408.1	407.4	411.4						
EMPLOYED PERSONS,.....	359.1	363.1	366.1	376.5	379.8	385.1						
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE ² /.....	*	*	*	*	*	*						
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE.....	23.0	26.8	29.2	36.5	38.5	40.2						
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS,.....	37.9	36.4	37.0	31.6	27.6	26.3						
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED ³ /..	9.5%	9.1%	9.2%	7.7%	6.8%	6.4%						
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ.	7.7%	7.4%	7.6%	7.1%	7.2%	6.8%						
U.S. UNADJUSTED.....	6.3%	6.2%	5.9%	5.3%	5.4%	5.5%						
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.....	5.8%	5.7%	5.6%	5.4%	5.6%	5.3%						
<hr/>												
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1988												
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS,.....	268.7	268.3	270.3	272.3	275.5	278.8						
TOTAL PRIVATE,.....	199.4	198.5	200.1	202.0	205.2	208.2						
MANUFACTURING,.....	20.6	20.4	20.1	20.2	20.6	20.4						
MINING,.....	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1						
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION,.....	7.0	6.6	6.9	8.2	9.1	9.8						
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES,...	19.1	19.0	18.9	18.8	19.0	19.3						
TRADE,.....	70.9	70.1	71.1	72.0	72.8	74.2						
WHOLESALE TRADE,.....	14.6	14.4	14.6	14.9	14.9	15.0						
RETAIL TRADE,.....	56.3	55.7	56.5	57.1	57.9	59.2						
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE,...	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.6						
SERVICES,.....	63.6	64.1	64.7	64.5	65.3	65.8						
GOVERNMENT,.....	69.3	69.8	70.2	70.3	70.3	70.6						
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT,.....	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.1	13.2						
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT,.....	57.4	58.1	58.5	58.4	58.2	57.3						

1/ ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS: INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 1987 BENCHMARKS.

2/ NON-ADDITIVE - INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.

3/ COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. ESTABLISHMENT SERIES BEGAN JANUARY 1964; RESIDENCE SERIES IN JANUARY 1970. SOURCE FOR RESIDENCE DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTES 5-1 AND 5-2 ON FINAL PAGE.

SOURCE FOR ESTABLISHMENT DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE 5-4 ON FINAL PAGE.

* UNDER 50.

TABLE III

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	<u>Production Employment</u>				<u>Average Weekly Earnings</u>			
	(In Thousands)							
	June 1988	May 1988	Apr. 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	Apr. 1988	June 1987
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	172.6	169.3	165.2	173.6	\$284.00	\$279.61	\$285.52	\$289.97
MANUFACTURING.....	14.9	15.1	14.6	15.3	421.98	417.98	429.20	420.22
Durable Goods.....	10.3	10.5	10.1	10.7	426.53	419.85	422.65	424.36
Non-Durable.....	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	411.44	413.63	443.89	412.53
MINING.....	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	546.87	549.94	566.64	572.42
CONSTRUCTION.....	7.5	6.8	5.9	7.4	544.27	511.52	526.12	542.67
*TCU.....	16.3	16.1	15.9	16.8	470.80	460.79	454.35	454.10
Transportation.....	10.2	10.1	9.9	10.5	426.70	418.55	409.15	413.95
Communications.....	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.3	544.75	531.69	530.64	521.74
TRADE.....	65.0	63.7	62.7	65.4	204.22	201.49	204.22	202.66
Wholesale Trade.....	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.4	334.14	338.15	342.85	350.78
Retail Trade.....	52.7	51.5	50.6	53.0	174.14	169.25	170.80	168.19
**FIRE.....	9.7	9.6	9.5	10.3	242.55	250.56	258.09	262.08
SERVICES.....	54.5	53.4	52.1	53.9	234.37	231.13	244.51	253.63

	<u>Average Weekly Hours</u>				<u>Average Hourly Earnings</u>			
	June 1988	May 1988	Apr. 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	Apr. 1988	June 1987
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	33.1	32.4	33.2	33.6	\$ 8.58	\$ 8.63	\$ 8.60	\$ 8.63
MANUFACTURING.....	39.0	39.1	40.0	39.2	10.82	10.69	10.73	10.72
Durable Goods.....	39.9	40.1	40.6	40.3	10.69	10.47	10.41	10.53
Non-Durable.....	36.9	36.8	38.7	36.8	11.15	11.24	11.47	11.21
MINING.....	40.3	40.2	41.3	41.3	13.57	13.68	13.72	13.86
CONSTRUCTION.....	39.1	36.8	38.6	37.4	13.92	13.90	13.63	14.51
*TCU.....	37.1	36.6	36.7	37.1	12.69	12.59	12.38	12.24
Transportation.....	36.1	35.5	35.0	36.6	11.82	11.79	11.69	11.31
Communications, Utilities.....	38.8	38.5	39.6	38.0	14.04	13.81	13.40	13.73
TRADE.....	30.3	29.5	29.9	30.8	6.74	6.83	6.83	6.58
Wholesale Trade.....	38.1	37.2	37.8	37.8	8.77	9.09	9.07	9.28
Retail Trade.....	28.5	27.7	28.0	29.2	6.11	6.11	6.10	5.76
**FIRE.....	35.0	34.8	36.3	36.0	6.93	7.20	7.11	7.28
SERVICES.....	31.8	30.9	32.3	32.6	7.37	7.48	7.57	7.78

*Transportation/Communications/Utilities

**Finance/Insurance/Real Estate

Production workers are non supervisory and non government payroll personnel.

Source: See technical note S-4 on final page.

TABLE IV
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

ALL ITEMS

(1982-1984 = 100)

	1988		1987		1986	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	115.7	114.5	111.2	110.0	109.6	108.9
February	116.0	114.7	111.6	110.5	109.3	108.5
March	116.5	115.1	112.1	111.0	108.8	107.9
April	117.1	115.7	112.7	111.6	108.6	107.6
May	117.5	116.2	113.1	111.9	108.9	107.9
June	118.0	116.7	113.5	112.4	109.5	108.4
July			113.8	112.7	109.5	108.4
August			114.4	113.3	109.7	108.6
September			115.0	113.8	110.2	109.1
October			115.3	114.1	110.3	109.1
November			115.4	114.3	110.4	109.2
December			115.4	114.2	110.5	109.3
Dec-to-Dec %			4.4%	4.5%	1.1%	0.6%
AVERAGE:			113.6	112.5	109.6	108.6
Ann Avg %			3.6%	3.6%	1.9%	1.6%

Expenditure Category	June	Percent Change From			
		May	Apr.	June	June
CPI-U Index	1988	1988	1988	1987	1986
ALL ITEMS	118.0	² 0.4%	0.8%	4.0%	7.8%
Food & Beverages	117.6	² 0.4%	0.8%	3.3%	8.6%
Housing	118.6	² 0.8%	1.1%	3.8%	6.6%
Apparel & Upkeep	114.6	² -1.5%	-2.0%	4.8%	9.8%
Transportation	108.5	² 0.4%	1.2%	2.9%	5.6%
Medical Care	138.2	² 0.5%	0.9%	6.4%	13.7%
Entertainment	120.1	² 0.3%	0.4%	4.5%	7.7%
Other Goods & Services	135.5	² 0.3%	0.5%	6.5%	12.8%

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Table V

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	Apr To Jun 1988	Apr To Jun 1987	Year-to-Date 1988 1987		AREAS	Apr To Jun 1988	Apr To Jun 1987	Year-to-Date 1988 1987	
STATE OF MONTANA	867	940	1725	1878	HAVRE LFA	14	18	29	36
GREAT FALLS MSA	79	53	147	118	Blaine	4	3	7	7
BILLINGS MSA	120	139	247	288	Hill	9	12	21	24
					Liberty	1	3	1	5
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	89	89	152	135					
					HELENA LFA	59	74	121	156
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	56	67	125	144	Broadwater	6	2	10	6
Beaverhead	5	8	15	22	Jefferson	8	8	17	17
Deer Lodge	5	9	13	14	Lewis and Clark	45	64	94	133
Granite	6	1	11	7					
Madison	12	11	17	25	KALISPELL LFA	118	140	235	276
Powell	5	5	11	9	Flathead	69	92	150	180
Silver Bow	23	33	58	67	Lake	20	21	35	45
					Lincoln	29	27	50	51
BOZEMAN LFA	88	73	173	156	LEWISTOWN LFA	21	18	41	44
Gallatin	68	54	131	118	Fergus	14	12	24	29
Meagher	3	1	4	4	Golden Valley	0	0	0	0
Park	17	18	38	34	Judith Basin	5	2	10	4
					Musselshell	1	2	3	7
GLASGOW LFA	15	25	43	51	Petroleum	0	1	0	2
Daniels	4	2	7	2	Wheatland	1	1	4	2
Phillips	3	3	7	4					
Roosevelt	1	7	11	14	MILES CITY LFA	21	26	39	58
Sheridan	3	4	7	8	Carter	1	1	2	1
Valley	4	9	11	23	Custer	3	11	11	25
					Fallon	2	4	3	5
GLENDIVE LFA	20	16	43	35	Powder River	4	2	7	7
Dawson	6	11	10	19	Rosebud	10	7	15	17
Garfield	1	0	2	1	Treasure	1	1	1	3
McCone	1	1	4	3					
Prairie	0	0	2	0	MISSOULA LFA	130	138	244	279
Richland	12	3	25	10	Mineral	1	1	3	7
Wibaux	0	1	0	2	Missoula	87	97	170	188
					Ravalli	36	29	62	62
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	18	27	43	49	Sanders	6	11	9	22
Big Horn	4	6	10	15					
Carbon	7	11	15	17	SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	19	37	43	53
Stillwater	3	3	10	6	Chouteau	7	4	10	6
Sweet Grass	4	7	8	11	Glacier	5	14	15	18
					Pondera	3	5	5	8
					Teton	0	5	6	9
					Toole	4	9	7	12

The new business tally includes successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total new businesses.

Source: See technical note S-6 on final page.

SOURCES OF DATA

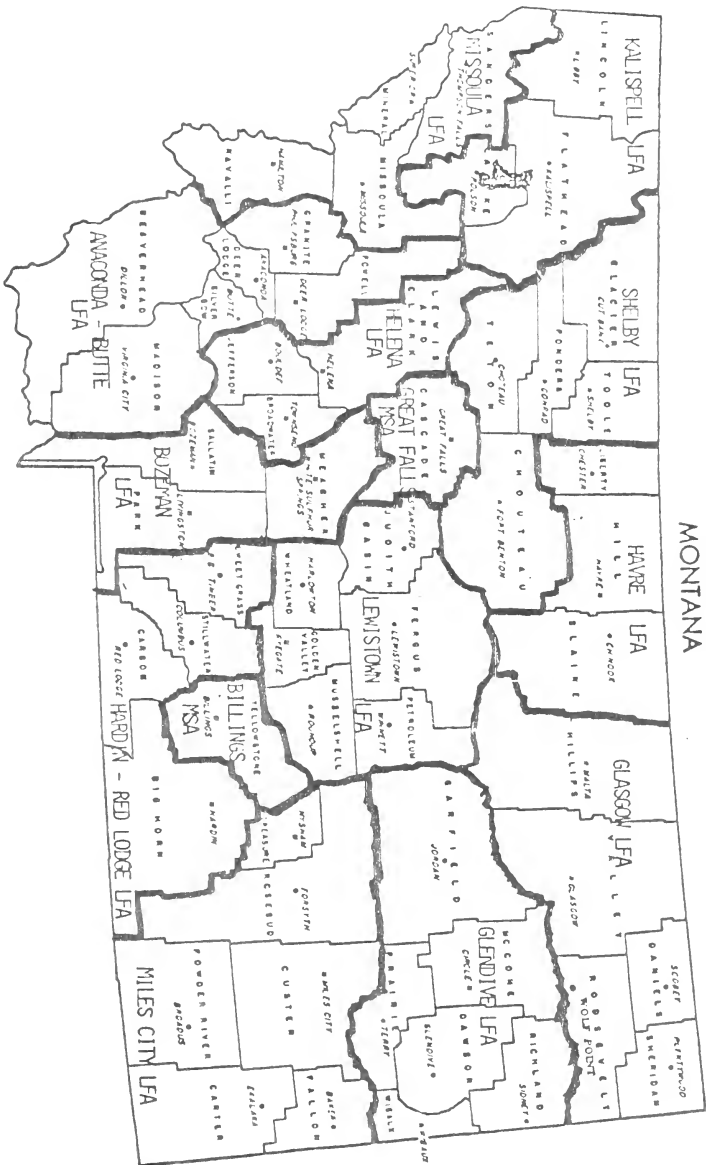
- S-1. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and are the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics and self-employed.
- S-2. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series and is provided only as an informational economic time-series.
- S-3. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Congressional Districts, Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas are calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.
- S-4. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represent employment by place-of-work and cover full-time and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data exclude the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers, and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures; that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials, and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

- S-5. Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not available.
- S-6. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, from Unemployment Insurance administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only.
- S-7. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Unemployment Insurance Division, to meet federal reporting requirements (ETA 5159, DE 230, and ETA 2112 Reports) and is reprinted by the Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only.
- S-8. Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Unemployment Insurance Division and is reprinted by the Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. (DE 230 Report.)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.
2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.
3. Unemployed - those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).
4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.
5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.
6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.
7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.
8. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.
9. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.
10. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).
11. BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.
12. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

MONTANA



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